TWICE A WEEK

RAT PORTAGE MINER

TUESDAY and FRIDAY

VOL. X, NO. 79 | RAT PORTAGE, ONT., AUG. 27, 1901. | PRICE 5 CENTS

TOWNS AGAINST GAUDAUR

Rat Portage is Filling up with Strangers From all Over Canada and the States.

Strangers in large numbers are arriving in town every day, to be present at the great boat race between Towns and Gaudaur. All the permanent hotel accommodation is being taken up by telegraphic messages, and the question of housing the visitors is beginning to cause some anxiety. The C.P.R. company will shortly announce a $2 return rate between here and Winnipeg, and the N.P.R. is to follow suit in reducing rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis in order to get a big crowd across the border. The Rainy River Navigation Company has made arrangements to handle all the water traffic, and will run excursions from Mine Centre, Fort Frances and all intermediate points on both the Canadian and American sides of the river. Contingents from eastern cities, including New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, are also making ready to start for the Lake of the Woods. A party of Englishmen and Australasians are now on the water and will be here in time to witness the great event.

The oarsmen are both in splendid shape, and as the time for the race draws nearer they are giving stricter attention to the training. Towns has only met with one mishap, when he got a ducking by fouling a sunken log, but he was all right as soon as he changed his clothes. Gaudaur is quieter than ever, having apparently a settled determination to save all his wind for the race.

The Hackett and Plaice race is quite overshadowed by the event which comes before, and very little is being said about it just now, but it will be a warm subject after Sept. 4.

The Winnipeg Regatta.

Two lapstreak crews from here participated in the Winnipeg regatta held on the Red river Saturday. MacCampbell's crew, consisting of N. Macdonald, R. Rose and W. Pender were beaten in the first heat through becoming confused in the course. Tom Phillips' crew, Downey, Duncan, S. Scovil and St. Griffis made a better showing, however. They won their first and second heats, made a tie of the third, and were beaten by three feet in the fourth heat. In the second heat Phillips' seat jumped off the runners and the crew had to stop rowing until it was fixed, but in spite of this they came in ahead, and received a great ovation from the grand stand for their coolness.

Captain Scharr was in charge of the boys, and they are all loud in their praises of his method of conducting the expedition. The boys all declare that the doctor should not be dubbed "captain," the proper term to apply to him, they say, being "prince." They did not have to raise a hand to do anything, and didn't have to think of anything, either, as the doctor knew all about railroads and hotels, and etiquette, and in fact everything that makes a young fellow nervous, and he attended to it all, and had lots of time to keeps the boys amused. On the train he told a thousand funny stories, and at the rowing club, where they were entertained royally by the Winnipeggers, they all felt quite at home with the doctor at their head.

KEEWATIN CONCERT.

A high class concert was given in Keewatin last night, by the athletic association of the bustling burg, assisted by some of our own musical people. The big auditorium rink was fitted up with chairs and made comfortable for the audience, and the management of the concert, by their intelligent direction of affairs, and their charming courtesy, especially to the visitors, made the evening one of unusual enjoyment.

Dr. Schnarr having been chosen as chairman, opened the evening's entertainment by explaining the object of the gathering in a few well chosen words on the subject of athletics. His remarks brought forth a round of applause, as he had struck a happy vein, and spoke about a thing that Keewatin is giving its attention to just now, as the crowded auditorium last night proves.

The first musical number on the programme was "The Mighty Deep," a bass solo by H. Mackenzie Sutherland. The range tested this gentleman's powers to the uttermost, but he sang it with good effect nevertheless. Miss Lamond's piano solo called forth great applause, and Miss McRitchie's singing of "Angus Macdonald" awoke the first call for an encore, to which the young lady kindly responded. Mr. Richard Fisher sang a coon song in character and fairly convulsed the house with his funny comedy, and Mr. Angus Sutherland, than whom there is noue more popular, either in his own town or in Rat Portage, gave a martial song called "Marching to the Band," which was received with vociferous applause. Mr. Mackenzie Sutherland and Mrs. T. R. Ferguson rendered in a delightful manner Ascher's "Life's Dream" duett, and were loudly encored. Miss McCrossan, who made such a good impression here a few days ago, sustained her reputation in "Barbara Frietchie" and in her eucore, a southern melody. Miss Jones' reading, notwithstanding its unusual length, kept the audience interested to the last line, and Miss Pullar's informal number, accompanying herself on the piano, was well received. The duet, "The First Lesson," Mrs. Jean and Mr. Sutherland, was one of the most amusing numbers on the programme. Mr. Angus Sutherland closed the musical numbers by singing "Day by Day," after which the audience rose and sang "God Save King." Miss Lamond playad the accompaniments throughout the evening.

METRONOME.

Police Court.

Louis St. Lawrence was charged by Dominion Constable McMurphy before Judge Young yesterday with giving liquor to Indians. Prisoner was fined $60 and costs or in default of payment, 60 days in jail. He took the jail.

Baptist Valquette was remanded on a charge of giving whisky to Indians.

A HIGH SCHOOL GRANT.

The City Fathers Appeal to Ontario Government for a High School.

In the absence of Mayor Cameron at the town council meeting last night, Mr. Brydon was appointed chairman and acting mayor.

Communications were received from N. D. Sweet, P. H. Bryce, Public School Board, F. J. Ap'John, C. G Pennock, E. Pinch, J. E. Wallbridge, D. H. Currie and R. B. Donkin.

The finance committee submitted their report authorizing payment of accounts amounting to $654.52.

Moved by Couns. Brydon and Cameron, Whereas the public school board has established a high school department in connection with the public schools and have for several years been successful in doing high school work, as the result of the departmental examinations show, without government high school grant;

And whereas, by doing so the school board have had to engage teachers who are duly qualified for the high school department;

And whereas, the Town of Rat Portage has a population according to the last census of 5,213;

And whereas, the District of Rainy River is a large and growing district, and the population is largely increasing, and as such a large number of pupils attend the high school from outside points;

And whereas, it is expedient and necessary that a high school should be established by the government here;

Be it resolved, That the Ontario government be humbly asked to establish a high school in the Town of Rat Portage, and that a grant be placed in the estimates for the support and maintenance of said high school, and that the clerk be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Minister of Education under the seal of the corporation.

Moved by Couns. Belyea and Chadwick, That the board of works be instructed to submit a full report of the proposed foot bridge over the C.P.R. tracks on Julius street, so as to enable the council to take such steps as they think desirable.

The water works bylaw was read the third time and finally passed.

The bylaw regulating the erection of signs and awnings was read twice.

The board of works was authorized to call for tenders for the construction of a sewer at the central school.

so could not tell him how my hair should be cut, and the poor man was quite angry with me. MISERERUS.

Coney Island, Aug. 26, 1901.

Combination.

The Enterprise is not enthusiastic over the proposal to unite the two towns, being frightened apparently by our debenture debt. If neither Rat Portage nor Keewatin are in favor of the scheme, why in the name of common sense, should the discussion be kept alive? We surely have enough municipal problems on hand to keep our councillors busy for this year, anyway, so that it would appear that agitation for consolidation and amalgamation is so much wasted energy. Let us not hunt around for complicating issues, therefore, but confine ourselves to the matters on hand, such as granolithic walks, municipal lighting and watering, and such things.

Married at the Hilliard.

On Sunday last Mr. George Steggall and Miss Christianson were married in the parlors of the Hilliard House by Rev. B. O. Berg. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Annie, and the groom was supported by his brother in the capacity of best man. A delightful dinner awaited the happy couple and their friends in the dining room at the conclusion of the ceremony, after which they adjourned to the church to cut the wedding cake. Mrs. D. C. Cameron and Mrs. Cadenhead were among the assembled guests.

The Census.

If Ontario as a whole is not satisfied with the published statements regarding the census, Rat Portage certainly cannot complain. The enumerators did their work here, when a considerable quota of our population was in the woods engaged in the big lumber industry, and at the numerous mining camps in the vicinity but outside the civic boundary line; yet in spite of this, our population exceeds by about 1,000 the figure that old time residents estimated it at, and when we bear in mind that one of the big factors is the railway population, and that this was at its dullest stage when the government figures were taken, we cannot experience sensations of anything opposite to gratification when we read the government returns.

Mr. H. F. McPherson, formerly of Rat Portage, but who for the past couple of years has acted as manager of the Ottawa Powder Works in Brit-

though as far as he is concerned personally, he says he does not mind it much, since Mr. Carpenter states that quite a number of people went to church Sunday and were disappointed because THE MINER representative did not sing.

Complete Returns.

In the recent Departmental examinations, Rat Portage High School pupils have been very successful. In Part II Junior Leaving 100 per cent passed, in Part I Junior Leaving 77 per cent and in Part I Matuculation 80 per cent.

The successful ones are, Part II. Junior Leaving: Miss W.O. Baker and Miss L. T. Moor.

Part I., Junior Leaving:—Miss M. H. Davies, J. B. Ferguson, Miss M. B. Fleming, Miss J. Greenwood, Miss E. M. Griffis, Miss J. Lang, Miss M. B. Macdonnell, Miss F. Marshall, Miss I. G McConnell and A. L. Woods.

Part I., Junior Matriculation: R. Beaudro, D. G. Campbell, Miss L. Johnson, Miss C. G. McMardie, A. S. Nicholson, C. Parsons, Miss L. Phillips, J. A. Sullivan.

The High School will re-open on Tuesday morning, Sept. 3rd. It is very important that all pupils should be present on the first morning.

Mr. Vankoughnet left yesterday for his home in Winnipeg to spend the summer vacation.

Miss Corwin, sister of Fireman Corwin, who was injured in the Ingolf wreck returned today from Winnipeg.

Captain Thompson's daughters left on the eastbound train this afternoon to return home.

Mr. L. P Brown, M.E., of Nashville, Tenn., arrived in town this morning to look over the gold fields of the Lake of the Woods for sulphur deposits. Any prospector who knows of a deposit of this mineral can make a sale to Mr. Brown if the property meets his requirements. Mr. Brown's address may be obtained by calling at THE MINER office.

Mr. Finney, of the London & Lancashire Insurance Company, is in town on business.

The annual council for this diocese will be held at St. Boniface early next month, with His Lordship Archbishop Langevin presiding. Pulpit changes are made at this council.

FROM ERIN'S ISLE.

Occurrences That Will Interest Irish and other Canadians.

RAT PORTAGE IS BUSY.

Mining Industry Forging Ahead—Local Industries Booming.

Never before in the history of Rat Portage, was its commercial future so bright as it is today. The mining industry was never in such a flourishing condition—that is the industry, and not the frothy booming and company flotation, which filled some of us with false hopes, and visions of big mining cities some years ago. Today the gold mining business has risen to a settled industry like the flour milling and lumbering. The Sultana, Mikado, Black Eagle, Sakoose and other mines are commercial concerns, employing large numbers of men, and producing so much gold and making a certain margin of profit like any other trade or business. The lumbering trade was never so brisk as at present, and the same cause which makes this so—the abnormal wheat crop—is having the same effect upon the railroad business, which promises to employ, and have quartered here, more train crews, than ever before in the history of the Can. Pac. Ry. Coy. The coming fall and winter in view of the above facts should be a busy time for Rat Portage.

THE TOMATO CROP.

Mackey's Island has jumped into prominence this summer by producing two of the most prolific crops of strawberries and tomatoes ever seen in the Rainy River District. Last month the output of strawberries fairly dislocated the market, as the local dealers were not prepared for the abundant shipments which arrived every morning during the season. Many of the local fruit dealers grew wary when it was announced that the tomato crop on the island was promising something big, but a few of the dealers got caught in spite of the warning. Tomatoes bought in Winnipeg at a price which would not permit of them being sold under 10c. a pound arrived here last week, and those who bought them found themselves trying to sell an inferior article (compared to the Mackey island product) at 10 cents, when the fresh picked Mackey product could be obtained for 5 cents.

The Partington Supply Co., who realized the extent and excellence of the crop made arrangements with the grower by which they were able to supply the consumer at six pounds for 25

wind for the race.

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The Winnipeg Regatta.

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Dr. Schnarr having been chosen as chairman, opened the evening's entertainment by explaining the object of the gathering in a few well chosen words on the subject of athletics. His remarks brought forth a round of applause, as he had struck a happy vein, and spoke about a thing that Keewatin is giving its attention to just now, as the crowded auditorium last night proves.

Prisoner was fined $60 and costs or in default of payment, 60 days in jail. He took the jail.

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The water works bylaw was read the third time and finally passed.

The bylaw regulating the erection of signs and awnings was read twice.

The board of works was authorized to call for tenders for the construction of a sewer at the central school.

Coun. Belyea gave notice that he would introduce a bylaw for the purpose of constructing and maintaining public wharves, dockslips, shores, bays, harbors and embankments.

The council then adjourned.

THE Peoples Forum

We do not hold ourselves responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents. All letters must be accompanied with name of writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A Busy Man's Grievance.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Dear Sir,—Being a very busy man and scarcely ever being able to get a quiet hour to rest from thought outside of my sleeping hours, which I make a rule to preserve inviolate, I feel, on entering a barber shop for a hair cut or shave, that now I shall have an half hour of perfect rest, but, of late, what is my surprise to have the barber, before I have fully settled myself for a blissful moment of inertia, break in with some such question as this: "How will you have your hair cut, sir, short or long, square or round?" As if I knew his business better than he. For one single moment I feel as if I should like to throttle the man, and then social courtesy comes to my aid and I simply say "Not too short." As regards the square or round I have yet to discover the meaning of those terms. Then all through his work we have a running fire of questions of the same nature, always ending up with the question, "Will you have your neck shaved, sir?" As if I could see the back of my neck whether it needed shaving or not. Can you, Mr. Editor, give me any reason why barbers are generally so ignorant of their business that they cannot tell as soon as they see a head, what style, for there probably are styles of hair cutting, will give each particular head its best appearance, and proceed with their work accordingly? Is there any reason under the sun why they should add to the troubles of their customers by trying to get knowledge which they should have learned before they began to practice their profession? I once told a barber that I had never learned his trade and cannot complain. The enumerators did their work here, when a considerable quota of our population was in the woods engaged in the big lumber industry, and at the numerous mining camps in the vicinity but outside the civic boundary line; yet in spite of this, our population exceeds by about 1,000 the figure that old time residents estimated it at, and when we bear in mind that one of the big factors is the railway population, and that this was at its dullest stage when the government figures were taken, we cannot experience sensations of anything opposite to gratification when we read the government returns.

Mr. H. F. McPherson, formerly of Rat Portage, but who for the past couple of years has acted as manager of the Ottawa Powder Works in British Columbia, has been transferred to Kingston, and will represent the company in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

The gun club held a shoot at Coney island Saturday afternoon.

Mr. J. H. Murphy, late manager for the Gardner, Rice, McLeod Co., left this morning for Winnipeg to begin his new duties as traveller for the Royal Crown Soap Co.

Dr. Hanson has left for Winnipeg to attend the Canadian Medical Association convention to be held in that city this week. The doctor will read a paper on practice of medicine among the Indians.

On Sunday morning six dogs were found poisoned near McNeigh's corner, Rupert road. Constable Emmm's fox terrier Toots is among the number of victims of the outrage.

Mr. Roberts, at one time manager of the now defunct Colonist magazine, Winnipeg, is in town.

The south window of the Rat Portage Hardware Company has been made very attractive of late by a display of hardware built into models. The latest is a battleship, which is the most ingenious contrivance ever shown in any window in Rat Portage. Mr. Cecil Clark is the clever architect and builder of these models.

Miss Mabel Creighton has returned from her holiday trip west.

Mr. Tucker is moving his Mason & Risch piano warerooms to the store next door to A. S. Cuthbert, on Fort street.

Dr. O'Reilly, superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, accompanied by his son; and Dr. Ross, one of Canada's most eminent surgeons, and wife, who have been spending a few days in town, left yesterday for Winnipeg, where the doctors will attend the medical convention.

Organist Carpenter wishes to let the public know through the columns of THE MINER that he will make announcements in future as to who will sing in St. Alban's church. Mr. Carpenter says he was annoyed at the false announcements made last week, and a member of THE MINER staff says he was quite distressed also.

Tenn., arrived in town this morning to look over the gold fields of the Lake of the Woods for sulphur deposits. Any prospector who knows of a deposit of this mineral can make a sale to Mr. Brown if the property meets his requirements. Mr. Brown's address may be obtained by calling at THE MINER office.

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FROM ERIN'S ISLE.

Occurrences that Will Interest Irish and Other Canadians.

Ireland just now enjoys an enviable position so far as the absence of contagious diseases amongst her flocks and herds are concerned. It is doubtful if any other country in the world is at the present time so free from disease or disorders of an infectious or contagious character.

In the report of a ball in Sligo a reporter thus picturesquely describes the ladies: "They wore no diamonds except what shone from their brilliant eyes; no pearls more magnificent than their own teeth; no flowers more beautiful than the healthful adornment of their own cheeks."

The Earl of Cork, who was 72 recently, is descended from one Richard Boyle who, born in 1566, studied law at the Middle Temple. Despairing on account of his scanty means, of being able to pursue his studies, he embarked for Ireland as an adventurer, and having obtained the favor and protection of Queen Elizabeth became the Great Earl of Cork.

In the Exhibition Hall, Royal Botanic Gardens, Belfast, a special meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Masonic brotherhood was held for the purpose of installing the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury as the Grand Master of the Province of Antrim. It is almost ten years since a similar ceremony was performed in Antrim, the occasion being the installation of the Marquis of Hertford.

The Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., when speaking at a meeting at Longford recently, mentioned the experience of a long sitting in the Canadian Parliament, which beats any record held on that side of the Atlantic. He had himself, he said, been present during a debate which started at 3 o'clock on Thursday and ended at 10 o'clock on Saturday — 55 hours in all — and he himself closed the debate, so we must set him down as a veritable "stayer." This memorable sitting lasted for no less than 15 hours longer than the longest record sitting of the House of Commons, which commenced at 4 p. m. on Monday, Jan. 31, 1881, and continued until Wednesday morning at 9.30 a. m., lasting 41½ hours.

the output of strawberries fairly dislocated the market, as the local dealers were not prepared for the abundant shipments which arrived every morning during the season. Many of the local fruit dealers grew wary when it was announced that the tomato crop on the island was promising something big, but a few of the dealers got caught in spite of the warning. Tomatoes bought in Winnipeg at a price which would not permit of their being sold under 10c. a pound arrived here last week, and those who bought them found themselves trying to sell an inferior article (compared to the Mackey island product) at 10 cents, when the fresh picked Mackey product could be obtained for 5 cents.

The Partington Supply Co., who realized the extent and excellence of the crop made arrangements with the grower by which they were able to supply the consumer at six pounds for 25 cents, and now they announce that they will sell the tomatoes at 25c. per basket of 15 pounds, all fresh picked and guaranteed neither too ripe nor too green. Local fruit dealers will have to figure on Mackey island in future before ordering from Winnipeg.

Manager Peterson, of the Black Eagle mine, took out a gang of carpenters with him yesterday to begin work on the superstructure of the new 30 stamp mill.

A woman who was working at one of the camps on the lake was brought to town suffering from concentrated lye poisoning, the unfortunate woman having taken the stuff in mistake for something else. She is now lying in a precarious state at the hospital.

Miss Dr. Leonard and two daughters of Montreal, are visiting her brother-in-law, Mr. T. Rocan, Fifth street.

Mr. Earl Carpenter, who has for some years been employed as amalgamator at the Regina mine, and has recently been engaged in railway construction on Rainy river, is in town.

Mr. George Evans, agent of the Ontario Permanent Building and Loan Company, of Woodstock, Ont., leaves tonight on an official trip to Fort Frances.

Mr. Kaye, teller at the Imperial, has returned from a visit to the Pan-American.

Mr. Downey Duncan has accepted a position at the departmental stores of the Gardner, Rice, McLeod Co., at the boot and shoe counters.

Mrs. Lounsbury arrived from the Mikado mine yesterday on a visit to her sister, Mrs. King, second st.

Mr. T. H. Gilmore left on the campers' train yesterday for Winnipeg.

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Issued every Tuesday and Friday by the Miner Publishing Co. of Rat Portage, Limited.

Largest Circulation in the Ontario Gold Fields.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, $2.00; Six months, $1.00; Three months, 50 cents, in advance. The address label shows the date your subscription expires. All papers continued until express order to discontinue, and all arrearage is paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

First Page, $1.50 per inch per month; pages 4 and 5, $1.25; other pages, $1.00. Professional cards, one inch or less, $12 per year. All casual insertions 10c. per line. Write-ups $1.50 per running inch.

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BOERS ON BRITISH BRAVERY.

A representative of a Ceylon journal who interviewed some Boer prisoners arriving in the island by the transport City of Cambridge, has obtained unequivocal testimonies to the kindness of the British. In reply to a question as to how they had enjoyed the voyage, Landdrost Munnik, speaking for his co-officers, was enthusiastic as to the treatment received on board. "And it has been the same all through the war," he added. "Whenever we have met the British soldier—officer or man—we have found him a perfect gentleman in his conduct toward us. We are glad of this, because we considered that our quarrel is not with individuals."

Asked as to his opinion of the fighting qualities of the British soldier, Munnik said: "They have done as no other nation would have done. They have fought against difficulties which people in Europe never will understand. They are men, and you can take it from me that this is the opinion every man who has fought against them has of the British soldier. Magersfontein showed us what the bravery of the British soldier who walks was. It was grand. Our men mowed them down, but it had no stopping effect, and if any man says the soldier did not come on he lies."

INHUMAN WAR.

The radical journals of the continent of Europe, which have a few disciples among the editors of publications on this side of the pond, and many among those pen-wielders who mould public opinion under the stars and stripes, are loud in their condemnations of Kitchener's methods of conducting the closing scenes of the Boer war. The Baltimore Sun is one of these latter, but, it appears that there are journalists in the United States who can use common sense in their arguments, even when defending a cause not their own, as the following from the Duluth Tribune in answer to the Baltimore Sun's vaporings will show:

"War is *a* game," says the Tribune, in which men cut each other's throats. That is the regular, everyday part of the business and any claim that somebody has been waging war in "barbar-

A SCENE ON THE NILE.

Homage the Pharaohs Received Now Paid to the King of England—Remarkable Incidents.

Not until several months after the occurrence of an interesting event in the Egyptian Soudan has an account of it been received in London. It was an event that has recalled other events of the kind which took place in immemorial times and representations of which may yet be seen by those who inspect the ruins of the temples of ancient Egypt.

When Lord Cromer made his latest visit to Khartoum, as the representative of the British authority in Egypt, he held court (durbar) at the huge red palace there, which was attended by many of the Mohammedan magnates, who appeared in great pomp. There was a ceremony of an unusually impressive character when a body of warlike and stately sheiks, mounted upon their camels, arrived at the palace. They had ridden for 600 miles from their country far up the White Nile, and their journey had lasted three months. There was in the embassy seven of the greatest sheiks; and one woman of the highest rank, all belonging to an ancient tribe of Dinkas, whom ethnologists regard as the aboriginal inhabitants of that part of Africa.

The Dinka embassy of sheiks, which had obtained permission to visit Khartoum, received a ceremonious welcome from Lord Cromer when they arrived at the palace, after they had announced that it was their purpose to pay homage to him. As the representative of British Majesty he offered them welcome in the Arab language, assuring them that they would be protected, that their welfare would surely be promoted under the Anglo-Egyptian rule, that they would never again have occasion to fear the slave dealer or slave driver, and the British troops (who had been drawn up and set in array for the occasion) would guard their country as a part of great Egypt.

The Dinka sheiks were greatly pleased with their welcome. They rendered an obeisance to the potent white lord, and they chanted a world-old hymn in his praise, after which they performed the most curious part of the ceremony. One stately sheik advanced toward Lord Cromer, bearing aloft the Dinka crown of honor, which consisted of a black, conical *shaped brimless hat, ornamented* with plumes of black ostrich feathers. In a majestic manner he placed the crown on his Lordship's head as a mark of homage on the part of the Dinka tribe, and as representing the traditional tribal symbol of sovereignty.

Lord Cromer was so much pleased with the ceremony that he brought out presents of various kinds. To the great sheiks he gave a fine new raiment of the brightest hues, and *to the feminine grandee* in their company he gave sundry gifts, among which were a costly parasol and a decorated mirror. In their joy they cried out and again rendered homage to the "shadow" of British royalty.

Next day they began to prepare for the long journey up the White Nile and back to their own country.

It appears that neither the sheiks nor the other members of the Dinka clan are either of the Arab race or the Mohammedan religion. They are an autochthonous people, and it is probable that they are descended from ancestors who lived in their country long before Moses led the enslaved Hebrews out of Egypt. They worship one God and possess sacred

CURIOUS CITY GARDENS.

In London Crops Are Raised in a Barrel or an Open Umbrella.

Many people have such a deeply rooted love for flowers that they will go to any amount of trouble to raise a few blooms even under the most apparently impossible circumstances.

Instances of this occur in the East End of London, where sometimes the only available garden is a barrel. In order to make the most of this, however, it is bored all over the sides with holes about two inches in diameter, into each of which a plant of some description is placed, in addition to those planted in the usual way on the top, so that a good display is obtained in the minimum amount of space. These barrels frequently look very pretty and effective when all the plants are in bloom.

The statement that there are gardens under bedclothes is supported by no less an authority than that of the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester. A district visitor in the Midland, when calling upon a poor woman, noticed how few were the coverings to her bed. Upon being asked, she admitted that she had another blanket, and was remonstrated with for not using it, as the weather was bitterly cold. It at length transpired that her husband had taken it to cover some plants he was rearing in a tiny greenhouse, in the hope of saving them from being killed by the frost. Surely devotion to flowers could hardly go much further than this.

Not a few suburban householders usually find their gardens just outside the scullery door, and they exercise their horticultural ingenuity upon the tiny slip of ground in which the considerate jerry builder has carefully buried its superfluous half-bricks. In various parts of the country, notably at Nottingham, there are cottage gardens three miles away from the residences of their owners, so that when visitors are invited to "come and have a look around the garden" it means a somewhat lengthy excursion. These small allotments are, however, greatly appreciated and carefully attended, despite the fact that the time taken in getting to and from them plays sad havoc with their owners' scanty leisure.

Of gardens in cemeteries, their appears to be only a solitary example in this country, the one which Sir Joseph Baxton of Crystal Palace fame formed at Coventry. In the United States, however, there are many gardens of this kind, notably at Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and they might, with advantage, be copied in our cemeteries.

Gardens may be made on open umbrellas as far as obtaining a substantial crop of mustard and cress is concerned. It is only necessary to open the umbrella, wet it thoroughly, and sprinkle the seed over it. If the fabric is kept damp the seed will soon begin to sprout, and in a few weeks a nice quantity of the salad may be cut. The same thing may be done in a dinner plate with the aid of a strip of an old flannel shirt, a piece of felt, or other similar cloth provided it is kept moist.—London Mail.

Find of Sculptured Stones

Four sculptured stones were recently found at the site of an ancient church at Old Jedward, five miles from Jedburgh. Three of the stones

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Occurrences That Will Interest Irish and Other Canadians.

Ireland just now enjoys an enviable position so far as the absence of contagious diseases amongst her flocks and herds are concerned. It is doubtful if any other country in the world is at the present time so free from disease or disorders of an infectious or contagious character.

In the report of a ball in Sligo a reporter thus picturesquely describes the ladies: "They wore no diamonds except what shone from their brilliant eyes; no pearls more magnificent than their own teeth; no roses more beautiful than the healthful adornment of their own cheeks."

The Earl of Cork, who was 72 recently, is descended from one Richard Boyle, who, born in 1566, studied law at the Middle Temple. Despairing, on account of his scanty means, of being able to pursue his studies, he embarked for Ireland as an adventurer, and having obtained the favor and protection of Queen Elizabeth became the "Great Earl of Cork."

In the Exhibition Hall, Royal Botanic Gardens, Belfast, a special meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Masonic brotherhood was held for the purpose of installing the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury as the Grand Master of the Province of Antrim. It is almost ten years since a similar ceremony was performed in Antrim, the occasion being the installation of the Marquis of Hertford.

INHUMAN WAR.

The radical journals of the continent of Europe, which have a few disciples among the editors of publications on this side of the pond, and many among those pen-wielders who mould public opinion under the Stars and stripes, are loud in their condemnations of Kitchener's methods of conducting the closing scenes of the Boer war. The Baltimore Sun is one of these latter, but, it appears that there are journalists in the United States who can use common sense in their arguments, even when defending a cause not their own, as the following from the Duluth Tribune in answer to the Baltimore Sun's vaporings will show:

"War is a game," says the Tribune, in which men cut each other's throats. That is the regular, everyday part of the business and any claim that somebody has been waging war in "barbarous," or "atrocious," or "inhuman" fashion, should be carefully scanned, since war is of necessity barbarism, atrocity and inhumanity.

It's very strange if you may kill men in war but may not destroy property.

But we are told with flaming indignation that burning farms is waging war on women and children. These people who get excited so easily over this point should remember that every nation that ever made war at all has made war on women and children and has under particular exigencies set systematically to work to burn the houses over the heads of women and children and to starve them to death. In the siege of a city the besiegers make it their business to cut off the entry of all supplies, to bombard those within its fortifications with red hot shots and shells filled with combustible ingredients. The women and children have to take their chances with the rest. The only sacred spot in a besieged place is the hospital. If the commander of a city or any other place under siege should ask in the name of humanity that the women and children be permitted to march out, the request would be treated with infinite contempt by the generals of the most humane nations in the world. "War is hell" and in the name of military necessity the action of Sherman and Sheridan was absolutely justifiable and has been justified by all but some maudlin sentimentalists. There is a degree of military necessity which warrants the British in burning Boer farms in South Africa. Whether that degree has been reached is for him to show. But this talk that Sherman and Sheridan's devastation was atrocity is rot pure and simple and when the pro-Boer advocates are talking of making war on women and children it should not be forgotten that Paul Kruger's armies bombarded women and children in Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking, and did their level best to starve them to death or to surrender, as they had a right to do.

Nobody deals more lavishly in nonsense than the sublimated sentimentalists who write of "inhuman" warfare, but a wise public will decline to take their counterfeit groans and tears for the current coin of pathos.

Straight From the Shoulder.

At a recent meeting of the Isle of Wight Board of Guardians, Mr. J. L. Manning, in resenting a suggestion of thick-headedness, addressed his offending colleague in the following strain: "I am not a bigger fool than you are, and I do not come here to be made a target for a censorious, cantankerous, scurrilous, insolent and illiterate cad from a Ventnor stable." Addressing the chairman, he continued: "If you allow him to turn upon me the rapier of insult I shall plunge into him the dagger of sarcasm, and it will not be my fault if it does not go to the hilt."

The Irish Language.

General Sir William Butler, K. C. B., is an enthusiastic advocate of the revival and cultivation of the Irish language. He has addressed another letter to the President of the Clonmel Gaelic League, in which he says: "I am very pleased to hear of the continued progress of the study of Irish. After all, the passing of the old language was only a temporary eclipse. It was on every mountain, lough, plain, river, and castle in the land; it still lived in the thoughts of the people, and it was bound to find its voice again."

Areas of English Cities.

London covers 75,000 acres. Leeds is next of English cities with 21,000, and Sheffield third with 9,650. In a majestic manner he placed the crown on his Lordship's head as a mark of homage on the part of the Dinka tribe, and as representing the traditional tribal symbol of sovereignty.

Lord Cromer was so much pleased with the ceremony that he brought out presents of various kinds. To the great sheiks he gave a fine new raiment of the brightest hues, and to the feminine grandee in their company he gave sundry gifts, among which were a costly parasol and a decorated mirror. In their joy they cried out and again rendered homage to the "shadow" of British royalty.

Next day they began to prepare for the long journey up the White Nile and back to their own country.

It appears that neither the sheiks nor the other members of the Dinka clan are either of the Arab race or the Mohammedan religion. They are an autochthonous people, and it is probable that they are descended from ancestors who lived in their country long before Moses led the enslaved Hebrews out of Egypt. They worship one God and possess sacred rites that antedate any history. Their language, religion, and customs are peculiarly their own.

The interesting fact has been brought to notice that such ceremonies as occurred during Lord Cromer's last durbar at Khartoum were but repetitions of ceremonies that had been witnessed in ancient Egypt under the rule of the Pharaohs. The following quotation from a letter describing the scene here spoken of may be taken as direct proof of the fact:

"The scenes depicted on the Temple of Amenophis III. (B. C. 1450) at Soleb, and also those on the temples of Rameses II. (B. C. 1330), in Nubia, and likewise those on the temples of later Egyptian kings at Napata, prove that exactly the same kind of ceremonial homage was rendered to successive rulers of ancient Egypt, after they had, each of them in his time, crushed the Soudani tribes in order to extend the frontiers of the great kingdom."

And so the Dinkas of the earliest ages live again in the Dinkas of today. The clan of the Upper Nile once subject to the king who was lost in the Red Sea, is now under the rule of Edward VII. of England.

Kind of Sculptured Stones.

Four sculptured stones were recently found at the site of an ancient church at Old Jedward, five miles from Jedburgh. Three of the stones have the chevron or zigzag ornament, but the work is shallow and nothing like so fine in execution as that of the similar design in various parts of Jedburgh Abbey. Mr. Walter Laidlaw, Abbey Gardens, has taken charge of the stones, and has got the opinion of an authority that the sculpture is of the early Norman period, and that the stones have formed part of an arch. Old Jedworth, as it was formerly called, is a very ancient place, and the chapel, of which these stones are presumably relics, was founded by Eegred, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who died in the year 845. It is situated on what is called Chapelhaugh, by the side of the Jed. There were two Jedworths, and this place, which has gone to decay, has been long known as Old Jedword, but Jeffrey, the historian of Roxburghshire, doubts if there is any authority for holding that the hamlet on the Jed is older than the burgh. The appellation Old Jedworth had been conferred on it in modern times, and without reference to its being founded anterior to the existence of the royal burgh.

For the Benefit of the Church.

An amusing incident occurred at a jumble sale recently held at a Nonconformist Church in Southampton. The church is situated near a well-known laundry, to which a messenger, who was not very safe in his topography, was to take the weekly washing of a prominent citizen of the town. Unfortunately for the owner, the washing was left at the church, whereupon the holders of the sale, thankful for the anonymous gift, proceeded to offer the collars, shirts and various other articles, to the highest bidder.

Dangerous Toy Pistols.

An urgent representation is to be made to the Home Office concerning the sale, in Birmingham especially, of what are miscalled toy pistols to young children. Recently a boy named William Day bought a toy pistol for twopence, and having loaded it fired in the face of a lad named Connor. The weapon discharged a bullet, which penetrated Connor's cheek and lodged in his jaw. Day was arrested.

Lord Wantage's Model "Pub."

Lord Wantage, who has just died, was the first peer to run a model public house. Long before the advocacy of the Gothenburg system he ran an inn at Ardington and devoted the profits to local charities. A feature was the sale of soup over the counter during the winter months, and on some days more money was taken for soup than for beer.

To the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo

The most popular railway from the Northwest to the great show at Buffalo will be the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

It runs every day five beautiful trains from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago, connecting directly with all Eastern lines.

Its celebrated Pioneer Limited (the famous train of the world) leaves Minneapolis 7:30 p.m. and St. Paul 8:10 p.m. daily, arriving Chicago 9:30 next morning.

Special features of the "Milwaukee's" service are the observation, buffet cars on day trains, private compartment and standard sleepers on night trains, as well as buffet smoking cars and the best dining service in the world.

Tickets at cheap rates will soon be on sale every day at all ticket offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. to Buffalo and return, and the maximum comfort can be obtained by using this line.

Write to J. T. Conley, Asst. Gen'l Passgr. Agent, St. Paul, for the "Milwaukee's" Pan-American folder (one of the completest and most comprehensive guides yet published of the exposition) and all information concerning rates, etc.

These three desirable objects can be obtained by drinking

Pure Sultana Lager, Regina Porter and Mikado Ale

Manufactured by

THE LAKE OF THE WOODS BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.
To Wit:

BY virtue of an Executive Attachment of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels of Joseph E. Duford at the suit of William Bruton Towers, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer for sale at my office, in the Court House in the town of Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River on Monday the 21st day of October, 1901, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the right title and interest of the above named defendant in and to all and singular that certain parcel of land known as Parcel Number, 98, in the Freehold Register in the Land Titles office at the Town of Rat Portage, said parcel being situate in the Town of Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River, containing 10 acres more or less, namely block "H," plan M. 11, filed in the office of Land Titles at Rat Portage.

Sheriff's Office, Rat Portage, July 4th, 1901.

W. J. MORAN,
Acting Sheriff,
District of Rainy River.

KOCH'S NEW THEORY

Important Parts of His Recent Speech Verbatim.

THE TUBERCULOSIS PARASITE.

His Recent Experiments With Consumption—Animals Fed With Different Bacilli—Evidence From Older Literatures—Virulent Bacilli Consumed—New Cases of Alimentary Infection—Quarantine Unnecessary.

The following extracts from the verbatim address of Dr. Koch, before the British Congress on Tuberculosis, the other day, cover the subject of his new theory:

The real cause of the disease was a parasite, a visible and palpable enemy which we could pursue and annihilate. Strictly speaking, the fact that tuberculosis was a preventable disease ought to have become clear as soon as the tubercle bacillus was discovered and the properties of this parasite and manner of its transmission became known. In by far the majority of cases tuberculosis had its seat in the lungs, and had also begun there. As to the question of where the inhaled tubercle bacilli had come from there was also no doubt. On the contrary, we know with certainty they got into the air from sputum of consumptive patients, which almost always contained tubercle bacilli, sometimes in incredible quantities. By coughing and even speaking it was flung into the air in little drops, i.e., in a moist condition, and could at once infect persons who happened to be near the coughers, but then it might also be pulverized, when dried in linen or on the floor, for instance, and get into the air in the form of dust, which, in virtue of its smallness, could keep floating a good while in the air, and finally, to new infection.

The sputum of consumptive people, then, was to be regarded as the main source of the infection of tuberculosis. It has been demonstrated by thorough investigation that though hereditary tuberculosis was not absolutely non-existent it was nevertheless extremely rare. Another possibility of tubercular infection existed, it was generally assumed, in the transmission of germs of the disease from tubercular animals to men. The manner of infection was generally regarded nowadays as proved and so frequent that it was looked upon "by not a few as the most important, and rigorous measures were demanded against it in the extreme. His investigation had led him to form an opinion deviating from the schools was generally accepted. He begged their permission, in consideration of the great importance of this question, to discuss it a little more thoroughly. Genuine tuberculosis had hitherto been observed in almost all domestic animals, and most frequently in poultry and cattle.

Tuberculosis of poultry differed so much from human tuberculosis that he might leave it out of account. Strictly speaking, the only kind of animal tuberculosis remaining to be considered was tuberculosis of cattle, which could really transferred to man, would indeed have frequent opportunity of infecting human beings.

Ury in his first publication on tuberculosis had pointed out the lungs and spleen. The difference between human and bovine tuberculosis appeared not less strikingly in similar experiments with asses, sheep and goats, into whose vascular systems the two kinds of tubercle bacilli were injected. These experiments were not the only ones that have led to this result.

If one studies older literature on the subject and collated reports of numerous experiments made in former times by Chauveau, Gunther and Harms, Bollinger and others, who fed calves, swine and goats with tubercular material, one found animals that were fed with milk and pieces of lungs of tubercular cattle always fell ill of tuberculosis, whereas those that received human material with their food did not. Considering all the facts, he felt justified in maintaining that human tuberculosis differed from bovine, and could not be transmitted to cattle.

Now, how was it, with the susceptibility of man to bovine tuberculosis? Highly important as this question was, it was impossible to give a direct answer because experimental investigation of it with human beings was out of the question. Indirectly, however, we could try to approach it. It is well known that milk and butter consumed in great cities very often contained large quantities of the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis in living condition, as numerous infection experiments with such dairy products on animals had proved.

Most of the inhabitants of such cities consumed such living and perfectly virulent bacilli of bovine tuberculosis and unintentionally carried out the experiment which we were not at liberty to make. If the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis were able to infect human beings many cases of tuberculosis caused by the consumption of alimenta containing tubercle bacilli could not help but occur among the inhabitants of great cities, especially children. Most medical men believe this was actually the case. In reality, however, it was not so. That a case of tuberculosis had been caused by alimenta could not be assumed with certainty only when the intestines suffered first, i.e., when so-called primary tuberculosis of the intestines was found, but such cases were extremely rare. Among the many cases of tuberculosis examined after death he himself remembered having seen primary tuberculosis of the intestines only twice among the great post-mortem material of the Charite Hospital in Berlin.

Ten cases of primary tuberculosis of the intestines occurred in five years among 933 cases of tuberculosis in children at Emperor and Empress Fredericks Hospital for Children. Baginsky never found tuberculosis of the intestines without a simultaneous affection of the lungs and bronchial glands. Among 3,104 post-mortem examinations of tubercular children Biedert observed only sixteen cases of primary tuberculosis of intestine. He could cite from the literature of the subject many more statistics of the same kind, all indubitably showing that primary tuberculosis of the intestine, especially among children, was a comparatively rare disease, and of these few cases that had been enumerated it was by no means certain they were due to infection by bovine tuberculosis. It was just as likely that they were caused by widely propagated bacilli of human tuberculosis which might have got into the digestive canal in some way or other—for instance. By swallowing saliva. Hitherto

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS.

EMPIRE'S NEW NAVAL BASE AT MARQUISE, NEWFOUNDLAND.

It Is to Be Fortified to Safeguard British Interests in North American Waters—Natives to Be Trained for the Navy—Strategetic Importance of the Station—French Interests Are Affected.

Great Britain has fully decided to establish a naval station in Newfoundland for the training of young fishermen for the British Navy and for the better protection of her interests in North American waters. The third-class cruiser Calypso, 2,770 tons, has been selected by the Admiralty for special service as a stationary drill ship and will be stationed in Placentia Bay on the south side of the island, at a place called Marquise.

The gradual conversion of Marquise into a great naval stronghold is only a matter of time and money. The place is destined to become the rendezvous for a large British squadron and the new scheme of Imperial defence provides a liberal estimate for its maintenance. A graving dock for the repair of warships will be built, a force of artificers will be stationed there and while the machine shops in St. Johns will probably suffice for present purposes the erection of others at Marquise must follow before long, and the establishment of such a plant would necessitate the port being garrisoned.

It will serve another important purpose in that it will be made a coaling station. At present there is no fortified fort save Halifax in the British Atlantic provinces and there immense stocks are stored. Sydney, it is true, is the place where the coal is mined and there it is easy to procure stocks in summer, but for the winter months it is icebound. Placentia Bay contains many splendid harbors and is never blocked with ice floes. Marquise is situated on a splendid haven, forming part of Placentia Sound and enclosed between beetling hills, which rise steeply on every side. There is ample area to accommodate a large fleet and a narrow channel which could be easily defended against hostile cruisers by a submarine torpedo scheme. It is capable of being converted into a magnificent naval stronghold, where a squadron could ride and merchant steamers seek protection.

The strategic importance of the new station is illustrated by the fact that the bay opens out upon the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and thence upon the North Atlantic. The squadron stationed there could dominate a vast sweep of ocean, and control the water-borne commerce of Canada by way of the St. Lawrence to the westward. In fact the present scheme includes a plan for the virtual policing of the North Atlantic Ocean in the interest of British commerce. Shipping near the British coast would obtain two days' protection from the naval scouts cruising west of Land's End. The patrol operating off Cape Race would afford another two days' safety, and would then tira freighters over to the squadron off Halifax to guard them to their destination. The only undefended portion of the route would be the one thousand miles of mid-ocean, and big cruisers of the Powerful type would assist considerably in reducing the dangers associated with its crossing. At present there is no pro-

AUSTRALIA'S GROWTH.

Likely to Be Rapid Now the Commonwealth Is a Fact.

Now that Confederation is accomplished, Australia will go ahead like a bonfire, is the enthusiastic view of Mr. G. I. Doyle, a young Australian from Sydney, New South Wales. Mr. Doyle states that previous to Confederation the colonies were kept back by constant differences and comparatively petty jealousies. Now Australia is all one country, and enterprises will be planned and carried out on a national and continental scale, and in consequence development will be unprecedented. The Boer war, unfortunate as it was in itself, was the great force which welded the Australian colonies together. The Boer war found Australasia a disconnected series of colonies; it left them a compact, enthusiastic commonwealth.

The new capital city, Mr. Doyle thinks, will likely be in the Young district, about 400 miles from Sydney, 250 miles from the seacoast, a site very central to the three great colonies. He has been away from Australia now about five months.

In Japan Mr. Doyle spent a couple of months, and was struck most of all by the fact that the English language had distanced all other foreign tongues, so that it was impossible for a German or a Frenchman to get along with the natives without learning some English, whereas an Englishman could make himself understood, practically, everywhere.

In Australia Mr. Doyle is connected with the sheep-raising industry, or, as Canadians would say, ranching. He stopped off and visited the ranches about Calgary, and found a considerable difference between Canadian and Australian methods. In Canada, apparently, the rancher buys a homestead of 320 or 640 acres, and rents 10,000 or 20,000 from the Government to range his herds upon. He seems to go into it with the idea that he will make money as rapidly as he can, and then retire, and in consequence there is a temporary air about all his buildings and surroundings, and he submits to many personal discomforts while he is building up his fortune. In Australia the rancher buys outright a homestead of ten, twenty, or thirty thousand acres and proceeds to improve it, so that he and his children after him will live there in comfort and amid pleasant surroundings, and look upon it as their permanent home. The result is that he puts up a fine house, surrounds it with trees and vines, and proceeds to make himself as comfortable as if he lived in a city. In Manitoba Mr. Doyle noticed that the houses had a more homelike character, as if the people intended to live there their natural lives, and he had no doubt as time went on the homes in the Far West would take on that more permanent and pleasant character which they now lack.

An Ambassador's Unique Experience.

To be a prisoner closely guarded in a huge wooden cage, with a fair prospect of losing one's head in the morning, writes M. A. P., and to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary is an experience different in kind but fully as interesting. Baron Hayashi has had both experiences. At present he is the Mikado's representative at the Court of St. James, and is accounted one of the most competent officials of the government that once had him behind bolts and bars in the queer old prison of feudal times in Hiko-

SO GOES THE WORLD.

Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone,
For this brave old earth must borrow its mirth;
It has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes bound to a joyful sound;
But shrink from a voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure of all your pleasure,
But they do not want your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all;
There are none to decline your nectared wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.
There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a long and lordly train;
But one by one we must all die on
Through the narrow isles of pain.

—Col. John A. Joyce.

"A GENT UNCONSCIOUS."

How the London Cabby Honored the Fighting Colonials.

A delightful little story comes to us from one whose name, alas! is already a remembrance. Miss Kingsley appreciated fully the patriotism of "the man in the street" underlying much of the so-called jingoism, and illustrates her meaning by the following: "It was a wet night, and I, returning home from the meeting of a learned society, hailed a slowly-crawling cab. 'Sorry, I can't take you in, mum,' said the driver; 'I've a gent unconscious inside.' 'Dear me,' said I, 'why don't you take him to St. George's at once?' 'He ain't a hospital case,' said he, looking down on 'the gent unconscious' through the trap-door.

"'He'll be better by and bye. He's one of them colonials of ours just home to his native land for the first time, and he's gone and excited himself, that's all.' I retired, and the cab and the colonist drifted away into the rain; but still it was nice to think, in spite of the colonist's conduct and the inconvenience it gave me, of the Old Country, represented by the cabman, taking care of him like that."

The Maple Leaf Forever.

The Montreal Witness says that the true Canadian flag is seldom seen. It should contain the arms of Canada and nothing more. There should be no white spot, no wreath of flowers and leaves, no lion, no beaver, no crown, nothing but the Canadian arms. Strange to say, continued The Witness, on no flag and nowhere else is the true Canadian escutcheon ever seen. The escutcheon of Canada consists of the arms of the first four provinces, in the four quarters. This has never been altered by authority, yet even on the lettered paper of the public departments and of the Premier's own office it has been departed from by the introduction of the so-called arms of all provinces. Not only is the escutcheon thus paraded not the appointed one, but, as constructed, it is heraldically an impossible escutcheon. This may be considered a very small matter in these days, when heraldry is looked upon as a mere child's play, though, by the way, grave institutions go sufficiently into this child's play to arrogate bearing to themselves which were never granted them by the Heralds'

transmission of germs of the disease from tubercular animals to man. This manner of infection was generally regarded nowadays as second and so frequent that it was looked upon by not a few as the most important, and rigorous measures were demanded against it in the congress. His investigation had led him to form an opinion deviating from the one which was generally accepted. He begged their permission, in consideration of the great importance of this question, to discuss it a little more thoroughly. Genuine tuberculosis had hitherto been observed in all those domestic animals, but most frequently in poultry and cattle.

Tuberculosis of poultry differed so much from human tuberculosis that he might leave it out of account. Strictly speaking, the only kind of animal tuberculosis remaining to be considered was tuberculosis of cattle, which if really transferred to man, would indeed have frequent opportunities of infecting human beings.

Koch in his first publication on tuberculosis he expressed himself regarding the identity of human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis with reserve. Proved facts, which would have enabled him sharply to distinguish between these two forms, were not then at his disposal. But subsequently proofs of their absolute identity were really undiscoverable. In order to decide it he had repeatedly resumed investigations relating to it, but so long as he experimented on small animals such as rabbits and guinea pigs he failed to arrive at any satisfactory result, though impressions which rendered the difference of the two forms of tuberculosis probable were not wanting. Not until he had the assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture enabled him to experiment on cattle, the only animals really suitable for these investigations, did he arrive at absolute conclusive results. These experiments he had carried out during the last two years, along with Professor Schütz of the Veterinary College of Berlin.

He would tell them briefly some of the most important. A number of young cattle, which had stood the tuberculin test, and might, therefore, be regarded free from tuberculosis were infected in various ways with pure cultures of tubercle bacilli taken from cases of human tuberculosis. Some of them got tubercular sputum of consumptive patients direct. In some cases tubercle bacilli or sputum were injected under the skin, in others into the peritoneal cavity; in others in the jugular vein. Six animals were fed with tubercular sputum almost daily for seven or eight months. Four repeatedly inhaled great quantities of bacilli which were distributed in water and spattered with it in the form of spray. None of these cattle, and there were nineteen of them, showed any symptoms of the disease and they gained considerable in weight.

From six to eight months after the beginning of the experiments they were killed, and in their internal organs not a trace of tuberculosis was found.

The result was utterly different, however, when the same experiment was made on cattle free from tuberculosis with tubercle bacilli that came from the lungs of animals suffering from bovine tuberculosis. After the incubation period of about a week, the severest tubercular disorders of the internal organs broke out in all the infected animals. After death extensive tubercular infiltrations were found at the place where injections had been made, and in neighboring lymphatic glands, and also far advanced alterations of the internal organs, especially the lungs

Hospital in Berlin.

Ten cases of primary tuberculosis of the intestines occurred in five years among 933 cases of tuberculosis in children at Emperor and Empress Fredericks Hospital for Children. Baginsky never found tuberculosis of the intestines without a simultaneous affection of the lungs and bronchial glands. Among 3,104 post-mortem examinations of tubercular children Biedert observed only sixteen cases of primary tuberculosis of intestine. He could cite from the literature of the subject many more statistics of the same kind, all indubitably showing that primary tuberculosis of the intestine, especially among children was a comparatively rare disease, and of these few cases that had been enumerated it was by no means certain they were due to infection by bovine tuberculosis. It was just as likely that they were caused by widely propagated bacilli of human tuberculosis which might have got into the digestive canal in some way or other—for instance, by swallowing saliva. Hitherto nobody could decide with certainty in such cases whether tuberculosis of the intestine was of human or animal origin. Now, however, we could diagnose them. All that was necessary was to cultivate in pure material tubercle bacilli found in tubercular material and to ascertain whether they belonged to bovine tuberculosis by inoculating cattle with them. For this purpose he recommended a subcutaneous injection which yielded quick, especially characteristic and convincing results. For half a year past he had occupied himself with such investigations, but owing to the rareness of the disease in question the number of cases he had been able to investigate was but small.

What had hitherto resulted from this investigation did not speak for the assumption that bovine tuberculosis occurred in man, though the important question whether man was susceptible to bovine tuberculosis at all was not yet absolutely decided, and would not admit of absolute decision to-day or to-morrow. One was nevertheless already at liberty to say that if such susceptibility really existed, infection of human beings was but a very rare occurrence. He should estimate extent of infection by milk and flesh of tubercular cattle and butter made of their milk as hardly greater than that of hereditary transmission, and he therefore did not deem it advisable to take any measures against it. This was certainly true of many patients, especially in the first stages, and also of those who belonged to well-to-do classes, and were able to procure the necessary nursing. But how was it with people of very small means? Every medical man had often entered dwellings of the poor, and he could speak on this point from his own experience. He knew how sad was the lot of poor consumptives and their families.

In Justification.

A London paper, having described a children's excursion as a "long, white scream of joy," was called to account the other day by a correspondent, who said that a scream could be long, but not white. The editor thereupon justified himself by urging that "a hue is often associated with a cry."

To Drinking Allowed.

The new King and Queen of England are prohibitionists in dealing with the public sale of drink on their great Sandringham demesne, embracing nearly 8,000 acres. In all the five villages there is not one public house. Drunkenness is unknown, and the whole population is notably temperate.

Canada's Place in the Sun

By Canadian Magazine Writer.

The strategic importance of the new station is illustrated by the fact that the bay opens out upon the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and thence upon the North Atlantic. The squadron stationed there could dominate a vast sweep of ocean, and control the water-borne commerce of Canada by way of the St. Lawrence to the westward. In fact the present scheme includes a plan for the virtual policing of the North Atlantic Ocean in the interest of British commerce. Shipping near the British coast would obtain two days' protection from the naval scouts cruising west of Land's End. The patrol operating off Cape Race would afford another two days' safety, and would then turn freighters over to the squadron off Halifax, to guard them to their destination. The only undefended portion of the route would be the one thousand miles of mid-ocean, and big cruisers of the Powerful type would assist considerably in reducing the dangers associated with its crossing. At present there is no protection whatever for shipping on the Cape Race route, and it is admitted that a hostile cruiser or two lying off the south coast of Newfoundland could tie up indefinitely the whole shipping of Canada.

But overshadowing all else, the establishment of the Newfoundland naval station points to the possibility of trouble between England and France, and the well determined intention of the former to capture St. Pierre and Miquelon the moment war is declared. The little group of islets known as St. Pierre lies off the mouth of Placentia Bay, and is within easy striking distance of Marquise. From Marquise to the Miquelon capital is but eighty miles, and as the latter port is undefended it could make no resistance, even to a ship of the Calypso type. The capture of St. Pierre would be one of the greatest strategic features of a war between France and England, since it would deprive the former of her only base of supply for coal in North American waters, cripple her cruisers and make Britain the undisputed master in those waters.

Of course the French Government is not blind to the danger, and a short time ago the French flagship on the North American station visited Placentia Bay, where Commodore Henrique and his staff landed at Marquise and inspected the situation of the proposed British station. They made a tour of the surrounding country and their hunches sounded in the offing until they must have a good knowledge of the port.

At St. Pierre, too, they have made preparations for defence. The authorities have accumulated a large stock of military munitions there, and an effort has been made to enforce conscription among the adult males and drill them as a town guard. But as they are nearly all fishermen, who for seven or eight months of the year are away on the Grand Banks, the scheme is not very successful.

The new naval reserve movement is being very well received in Newfoundland, of whose total population of 200,000, fully one-third are directly engaged in the fisheries, and of these the Admiralty calculates to enroll in the reserve 5,000 young men. These fishermen are of a higher type of seafarers than the British naval recruits, for they learn their trade in the school of experience, constantly facing the most trying conditions of weather and coast line. The most liberal terms have been offered to fishermen to induce them to join the reserve, and as an additional incentive it has been arranged that their drills shall take place in winter, so as not to interfere with the regular fishing operations of the summer.

An Ambassador's Unique Experience.

To be a prisoner closely guarded in a huge wooden cage, with a fair prospect of losing one's head in the morning, writes M. A. P., and to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary is an experience different in kind but fully as interesting. Baron Hayashi has had both experiences. At present he is the Mikado's representative at the Court of St. James', and is accounted one of the most competent officials of the government that once had him behind bolts and bars in the queer old prison of feudal times in Hakkidate. The later experience is more conducive to peace of mind than the earlier, though the Baron says that the Japanese Minister abroad meets with many customs and social usages of which the significance is not at once apparent, and about which he can do little but guess at first. Baron Hayashi is quite at home in London. He began his studies there thirty-three years ago, and remained three years, when the Satsuma rebellion called him home. He has been in London four times since. As Governor of the Province of Kanagawa, which includes Japan's chief seaport, Yokohama, as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs before and during the war with China, and as Minister afterwards to Pekin, and then to St. Petersburg, Baron Hayashi has seen much of official functions. His English is easy and natural, and without a suggestion of foreign accent. But still, he says laughingly that a State ball is not absolute joy to the newcomer from the far east. Where such a thing as ladies and gentlemen dancing together is unheard of, or was, until some few years ago, when Japan sought to establish a training school for the officials she intended to send abroad. The Government against which he had been fighting took him prison to send him over the second time he came. The Mikado had determined to send an embassy round the world to find out things. Men who spoke English were rare in Japan in those days, so the young rebel had a high market value in the new Government's eyes. Of course he had not rebelled against the Mikado—no Japanese ever did that—and he had not been really a bad rebel, so the Son of Heaven ordered him forth, and away he went on a grand tour of the world, acting as interpreter in many courts and seeing what it had fallen to the lot of very few young men, indeed, to see.

Bushmen's Language.

The Bushmen, or low-grade Hottentots, on the plains of South Africa, have a language which has been proved by Garner to be a close approximation to that of the higher apes. It consists of hissing, clicking and grunting sounds.

Live Stock in United Kingdom.

The value of live stock of the United Kingdom is £104,000,000 sterling, which puts her fifth among European powers. Russia leads with £223,000,000 worth.

Miss Alsopp's 100th Birthday.

Miss Alsopp, who has just celebrated her 100th birthday at Tarvey, England, was in the service of one family for seventy-four years.

seen. It should contain the arms of Canada and nothing more. There should be no white spot, no wreath of flowers and leaves, no lion, no beaver, no crown, nothing but the Canadian arms. Strange to say, continued The Witness, on no flag and nowhere else is the true Canadian escutcheon ever seen. The escutcheon of Canada consists of the arms of the first four provinces, in the four quarters. This has never been altered by authority, yet even on the lettered paper of the public departments and of the Premier's own office it has been departed from by the introduction of the so-called arms of all provinces. Not only is the escutcheon thus paraded not the appointed one, but, as constructed, it is heraldically an impossible escutcheon. This may be considered a very small matter in these days, when heraldry is looked upon as a mere child's play, though, by the way, grave institutions go sufficiently into this child's play to arrogate bearing to themselves which were never granted them by the Herald's College. But no one can question that flags are important. Flags are necessarily matters of heraldry, and to convey true meanings should follow its rules. We shall be glad to see the day when the whole menagerie of our provincial arms shall be banished from our Canadian flag and replaced by a simple emblem which all men will recognize and understand as representing Canada.

A Former Rescue.

The recent attempted escape of Rice, Jones and Rutledge is not without a precedent, says The Toronto World. Some 24 years ago during the regime of Sheriff Jarvis a prisoner by the name of Tom Kelly, was being transferred from the court, where he had just been sentenced to six years' imprisonment for burglary, to the jail. At that time, as at the present, a hack was used to convey prisoners back and forth. With Kelly in the hack were two constables, but neither of them were armed. At almost the same spot on Gerrard street, where the recent fatality occurred, Kelly succeeded in breaking the handcuffs with which he was fastened, and committed a murdrous assault on one of the guards. He jumped from the hack and escaped. A search was instituted, but, despite all their efforts, he could not be located. Some 14 years after this he returned and gave himself up. He was imprisoned, but, on looking up his past career, it was found that he had given up his life of crime and was a prosperous citizen of the United States. He was pardoned and returned to the States.

A Blow Adder.

On Saturday, May 25, William Hill, of Ruthven, Ont., had a very startling experience. He was plowing in a field near the lake, when he came across a large blow adder. The snake at once showed fight, and swelled up to twice its natural size and puffed out a deadly odor, which Mr. Hill says almost knocked him down. The snake was killed and was found to be the most poisonous kind of blow adder. Mr. Hill says he never wishes to meet any more of them.

Prohibition in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Prohibition in Prince Edward Island under the act passed by the Provincial Legislature in 1900, became operative on June 5, 1901. It provides that: No person shall, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, upon any pretence or upon any device, sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any property give to any other person any intoxicating liquor.

Local Interest

A very pleasant time was spent at Coney island Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 20th, when Mesdames Ferrier and McLeod entertained the members of the Dorcas society of St. Alban's church and numerous camp friends to a five o'clock tea on the Bluffs. When tea was announced some 65 people were seated at the tables which fairly groaned with good things. While tea was in progress Miss Johnson, of Winnipeg, took a snap shot of the party.

Mr. Davies, superintendent of circulation and city editor of the Daily, will not conduct prayer meeting this week.

The Partington Supply Company had a great display of tomatoes in one of their windows Saturday, which were grown on Mackey's island.

Mr. Max Heap, of the well-known wholesale house, made a business trip to Mine Centre last week.

A large number of eastern physicians and surgeons passed through here this week on their way to Winnipeg to attend the Canadian Medical association convention.

Mr. George Ewing, the well-known lacrosse and hockey player, passed through here on his way east Sunday night. He told a MINER reporter he was quitting the western country for good.

Mr. L. Roach returned Sunday evening from Winnipeg where he has been staying all summer.

The C.P.R. observation engine and

Duty a Delight.

BY REV. W. M. ROCHESTER.

PSALM 40:8.

"I delight to do thy will, O my God."

It is not common so to speak of duty. We can use the first line of Wordsworth's ode and say:

"STERN daughter of the voice of God."

But cannot rise to exclaim,

"We know not anything so fair,
As is the smile upon thy face."

Herein is Christ our example. Concerning life's entire demands, concerning those special and awful requirements that were exacted of Him, He could say, Lo I come in the volume of the book it is written of me I delight to do thy will, O my God.

To many if duty is a delight it is only in certain phases that it is so. If duty is attractive in bearing, and modest in her demands she is accorded a welcome. If she speaks of self-denial and cross-bearing, and prefers large requests she is either denied altogether or accorded a grudging assent. The first disciples of Christ were most loyal to their master in the year of public favor. When, however, the tide of popular opinion turned it was in measure otherwise, and in the hour of arrest they all forsook Him and fled. This seems to be a high standard, and yet to this all noble life as well as that of Christ's invites us, and the teaching of the Bible encourages us to the same conception of duty. "Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage," so sang the sweet singer of Israel; and Paul counted the best things but loss for the knowledge and the service of Christ. He, too, though the ministry of the Gospel cost him place and brought him suffering, and finally exacted of him his life, could say, "And I thank Christ Jesus in that He counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry;" and to the suffering saints James wrote: "Count it all joy my brethren when you fall into divers temptations." Delight in even stern duty is the outstanding feature of exalted life.

This rejoicing in duty is essential. There is no honest and full discharge of obligation except the soul delight in it. If we do not put our whole heart into the tasks they shall not be faithfully and punctually performed. We may occupy the time, but duty in some aspect is neglected. Grudging service, half-hearted endeavor always fall short of the end in view. The artist cannot paint, the poet cannot write, the speaker cannot plead, nor the sculptor carve except his heart be in his work. They all must know what passion is. Neither can we perform our several common, perhaps menial parts unless we delight therein. The slave cannot serve as the freeman; the mercenary cannot contend as the patriot.

by-be divine. If we will to do so we may relieve any task of its monotony and disagreeableness.

It will ever help us to cherish the thought of God. Life is lived in relation to Him. Let us keep in mind that we are His servants and that we may honor Him in all things. He is interested in even the mean concerns of our life, and accepts the doing of the humblest and most trivial tasks at our hands. Let us call to mind frequently the fact of His presence. He is in all places, and prisons may for this cause prove to be palaces. His presence brings light and peace wherersoever it comes. His glory shines round about Him. It is no place to be despised where God dwells. And let us ever say this duty is of God's requirement. It will please Him that I do this with a willing mind. With this thought of God ever recurring men have rejoiced in solitude and obscurity, and they have cheerfully followed a hard and toilsome way. To be able to say God is the strength of my life and my portion is to transfigure what is common and unclean into that which is glorious. In the thought that we serve the Lord Christ there is inspiration.

There is also pre-eminent encouragement for us in considering the issues of duty. The harvest cometh. The day of reaping draws nigh. The patient husbandman shall have his reward. In this daily round and common task we beat out character, as the artisan hammers brass. It is formed by application to life's common duties. We also accomplish something on behalf of others. The faithful life abounds in blessing for others. To have the consciousness that we have not lived in vain is not to be despised, happy is he who looks back upon a well spent life. And beyond and above all this is God's gifts, that exceeding

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The C.P.R. observation engine and car passed through on its way west Sunday afternoon.

Mr. H. C. Percival is reported to be suffering from an attack of typhoid in Winnipeg.

Mr. H. D. Alston left on Saturday's train for a trip to Manitoba points.

Mr. A. M. Hay, of the Dominion Mining and Reduction Company, has returned from his trip to Port Arthur and points east.

Mr. Geo. F. Galt arrived on the Saturday campers' train to join his family at their summer residence on the lake.

Manager Schwartz, of the Lake of the Woods brewery, returned Monday from a business trip to Mine Centre.

The campers' train did not leave here till after 1 o'clock yesterday, an alteration having been made in the time for the return trip.

suffering saints names wrote, it all joy my brethren when you fall into divers temptations." Delight in even stern duty is the outstanding feature of exalted life.

This rejoicing in duty is essential. There is no honest and full discharge of obligation except the soul delight in it. If we do not put our whole heart into the tasks they shall not be faithfully and punctually performed. We may occupy the time, but duty in some aspect is neglected. Grudging service, half-hearted endeavor always fall short of the end in view. The artist cannot paint, the poet cannot write, the speaker cannot plead, nor the sculptor carve except his heart be in his work. They all must know what passion is. Neither can we perform our several common, perhaps menial parts unless we delight therein. The slave cannot serve as the freeman; the mercenary cannot contend as the patriot.

They say work is to be valued by the intelligence it displays. Having learned this let us observe that the heart has its place also and love for and interest in our work must enhance its value. Viewing it in another aspect. —Love is the fulfilling of the law. All that God desires of us is love. But it is no ordinary degree of affection. It is love with all the heart, with all the soul, with all the strength and with all the mind. Love such as this knows no tedium or irksomeness. Burdens to love are always light. Grudging and complaint, murmuring and repining, reluctance in service, cannot abide with this grace. And love to God means love to our friends and neighbors, and love for place and work, and calling, and daily tasks, for we must work these as of His appointment. We delight in them and rejoice in the doing of our work because we love God. Delight in duty is therefore a part of our duty, cheerfulness in all our tasks is an essential element of life.

How shall we rise to this higher life? Questions of ways and means are always important.

Let us remember that it is with God to bestow upon us the spirit of obedience. Saith the prophet, "Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean. From all your filthiness and from all your idols will I cleanse you. And I will put my spirit within you and cause you to walk in the ways of my statutes and of my judgments to do them." Further, it is said that the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit given unto us. This is a gift of God. Let us ask for it. For this He will be enquired of. Jesus was exalted to lead captivity captive, and to bestow gifts upon men. Ask and it shall be given you. Let us make this our daily prayer that God will give us contentment in our lot, and joy in the discharge of duty.

"The task thy wisdom hath assigned,
O may I cheerfully fulfil.
In all thy works my pleasure find,
And prove Thine acceptable will."

There remains with us the responsibility to cultivate this quality. Practice makes perfect. Exercise increases delight. If we count duty a joy it shall become such. Drudgery may by and

low a hard and toilsome way. To be able to say God is the strength of my life and my portion is to transfigure what is common and unclean into that which is glorious. In the thought that we serve the Lord Christ there is inspiration.

There is also pre-eminent encouragement for us in considering the issues of duty. The harvest cometh. The day of reaping draws nigh. The patient husbandman shall have his reward. In this daily round and common task we beat out character, as the artisan hammers brass. It is formed by application to life's common duties. We also accomplish something on behalf of others. The faithful life abounds in blessing for others. To have the consciousness that we have not lived in vain is not to be despised, happy is he who looks back upon a well spent life. And beyond and above all this is God's gifts, that exceeding and eternal weight of glory of which the apostle has spoken.

"A crown awaits each faithful heart,
Each earnest self denying soul
That carries cheerfully the cross
To death's cold unrelenting goal."

For them who serve Jesus however humbly there is a crown and an inheritance. Keep the end in view. Like Moses, let us have respect unto the recompense of the reward, and it will surely make life worth living, and duty a delight.

PROMISE OF THE HAWTHORNE.

Spring sleeps and stirs and trembles with desire
Pure as a babe's that nestles towards the breast.
The world, as yet an unstricken lyre,
With all its cords alive and all at rest,
Feels not the sun's hand yet, but feels his breath
And years for love made perfect. Man and bird,
Thrilled through with hope of life that cast out death,
Wait with a rapturous patience till his word
Speak heaven, and flower and tree by tree
Give back the silent strenuous utterance. Earth,
Alive and joyful as the sea,
Laughs not aloud in joy too deep for mirth,
Till all the unborn green buds be born in white.

—A. C. Swinburne.

our competitors. Best come and see for yourself.

The change will do you good,

A. S. Cuthbert

Cash Tailor, Fort Street.

PRITCHARD'S HARBOR COPPER MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY of Ontario, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above company will be held at the company's office in the McLeod block, Rat Portage, on Tuesday, September 3rd, 1901, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated the 20th day of August, 1901.

W. A. McLEOD, President.

Mortgage Sale

—OF—

Valuable Stock in Trade

UNDER and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain chattel mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by public auction at the business premises of the Rodgers Clothing Company, on Main street, in the Town of Rat Portage, on

Friday, the 30th day of August, 1901,

At the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following property, viz.: All the stock in trade of the Rodgers Clothing Company, consisting of a well assorted stock of Men's Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing of about the invoice value of $1,600.

The said stock is for the most part new and thoroughly up-to-date. There is in addition to the stock, Fixtures of about the value of $200, consisting of showcases, Mirrors and Furniture.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to

J. EDWARD PIERCE,
Rat Portage,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,
or to
S. S. CUMMINS,
Rat Portage,
or to
WM. H. McKAY, Bailiff.

First Printing Press in Canada.

Nothing, except in barest outline, is known of the men who had the honor of setting up the first printing press in Canada. Their names are William Brown and Thomas Gilmour. In 1763 they came from Philadelphia to Quebec with the idea of starting a newspaper, but the difficulties in the way were so many and arduous that it was a full year before the attempt came to anything. All material—ink, paper, the press itself—had to be imported from England, and skilled labor did not exist. Overcoming all obstacles, however, the first number of The Quebec Gazette appeared on the 21st of June, 1764, with one hundred and fifty subscribers, and from that day Canada was never without a newspaper.

Maid-of-All-Work.

Lord Dufferin was seventy-five years old on June 21. Among the great men of the time he is reported by Englishmen as the most famous, for only to enumerate all the offices he has held would take up a great deal of space. He once described him as "maid-of-all-work to British Governments," and he has served the country in many parts of the world.

C. H. CARPENTER, Organist and Choirmaster, St. Alban's Church, Instruction given in Piano, Church or Parlor Organ. Open to engagements as tenor soloist, or as accompanist. Arrangements are now being made for the Fall Term, opening Sept. 3rd. It is suggested that new pupils, or those resuming study after the holidays, should give notice during the last week in August in order to secure the most satisfactory hours for lessons. Requested to call, either address P.O. Box 36, or left at the Piano Warerooms of Mason & Risch, will be promptly attended to.

Direct from England

Having just received a choice selection of

Fall Woollens

from Messrs. Todd & Wearne of London, Eng, we invite our numerous customers to call and see them. They are the choicest Suitings ever brought to Rat Portage. The prices are no higher than usual.

HALL IS MY Tailor

THE ONTARIO CULLERS' ACT.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to hold an examination of candidates desiring to be licensed as Sawlog Cullers, **at Rat Portage, on Saturday, the 21st day of September next.**

Intending candidates should at once communicate with the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, and forward the required fee of four dollars each.

It is not the intention to hold any further examinations this season, and candidates will please govern themselves accordingly.

Only British subjects and bona fide residents of Canada will be examined for Licenses.

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 7th August, 1901. 77